AMERICAN SENTINEL

WESTMINSTER MARYLAND

The Republican Paper of Carroll County

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This is to announce that early this month the American Sentinel will begin publication of a special feature called:

THE ART OF AD WRITING

Many practical suggestions about effective advertisement writing will be made by Edward K. Titus, a well known syndicate writer, who will speak from his own experience as an advertising solicitor, and will give opinions by expert advertising men.

This series will address itself to the merchants and clerks of such stores as are found in this town, telling how the ordinary ad writer can get more selling force into his copy. Our advertisers are already getting excellent results for their money. But advertising is a broad subject. The more one studies and thinks and reads about it, the better returns he can secure.

BUYING AWAY FROM HOME

It is one of the queer things of life that many people like to buy goods at long distances from their own homes. They seem to regard shopping as one of the diversions of an outing trip. They scatter their money about at one place and another regardless whether they know anything about the stores they are patronizing. Thus they help every town to prosper except their own.

Of course the merchants of any town gain as well as lose by this habit. If they lose home trade that should belong to them, they get trade from visitors from other places. But it remains true that the places where there is a strong sentiment of loyalty to home enterprises are the ones that go ahead.

It is a great thing to know personally the reputation of the merchant with whom one is dealing. The stores in a distant city may look attractive seen from the outside. But they may have a persistant habit of working off second grade goods. The prices seem low, but just the same thing could be bought at home for the same money, if you told your merchant that you would put up with a second grade article.

The people who buy from home often pay much more than they need to. They pay for style, elaborate system of display, high cost real estate and overhead charges. You can't get something for nothing.

There are bargains to be had regularly in any store, from New York down to the smallest village they are produced by changes of seasons and styles, overstocks, and such regular causes. You can get them at home just as well as anywhere else. The best of them are advertised in this newspaper. By taking the home bargains you are running no chances, as you know from long acquaintance the character of the merchants with whom you are dealing.

THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY

It is interesting in looking back over ancient newspapers files to see how our fathers and grandfathers used to observe July Fourth. It was no mere affair of noise and double header ball games. The country people gathered from miles around to hear the oratory at picnics. Or they would assemble in stuffy halls on hot days and rapturously applaud the orators who responded to the toasts.

The old time Fourth of July address had a characteristic spread-eagleism. Our people glorified their institutions of government, as well they might. But they were to contemptuous of the rest of the world. They felt that our system of government had created a political elysium. We had solved all problems now let the rest of the world come and learn of us.

As our people grew more mature, we began to see that we had not acquired all wisdom. As wealth increased, corruption grew. Our cities even under the blessings of a republican form of government were worse administered than those of Europe. We began to see that not all problems are solved by giving men their liberty. Education and intelligence are also needful.

The great war has renewed our faith in democracy. We have by no means forgotten the weaknesses that go with it. Monarchical government may for the time being provide a higher efficiency. To get business like administration, power needs to be concentrated in a few hands.

But the fatal defects in a highly centralized government are now too obvious to need exposition. The rights and the prosperity of the people, their very life itself, are all swept away as of no account at the whim of kings. Today the world is rapidly turning toward these principles, first clearly enunciated on July 4, 1776. It is only on the basis of those principles that an enduring peace can be formed.

CONTROL OF THE AIR

If the United States wants to do something right off quick to help end the war, it should not rest content with the tardy training of troops to show up in a year from now. It should get busy on the big air fleet that the war department is calling for.

Aeroplanes are the one part of war machinery that can be put together on short notice. The great number of automobile factories provide us a complete equipment for airplane manufacture. The American people can use their own old pleasure cars a year longer if necessary, so that a big air fleet can be created.

It would revolutionize conditions on the French front. With the German airmen overpowered, their artillery would shoot blindfolded. They would have to depend on long distance obesrvation from the rear, which is out of date. Fire thus directed can often be dodged.

A big American fleet could secure control of the air and there is no limit to the damage it could do. Conditions behind the lines could be made as perilous as the trenches, and Fritzy would feel like turning tail for the Rhine. Give 'em the money, Congress.

KEEP UP PAYMENTS

Some bankers of a doleful turn of mind are saying that many people who have bought Liberty bonds on the installment plan will fail to keep up payments. Perhaps the men who say that they are out of sorts on account of the task imposed on them of keeping account of these payments. This is some job.

There are of course a great many people who never make a success of installment payments. Insurance companies find many lapses among those who have taken endowment policies. The policy holders lose by lapsing, but they have not the grit to keep up. In the installment furniture business there is a chance for crooked work in taking advantage of the many people who fail to keep up their payments. No doubt people of this kind have bought many Liberty bonds.

A dollar a week will make some people very tired after awhile. They will see so many things they want to spend the money for. Every candy shop, every cigar store, every movie show, calls to them, and will not be denied.

The people who have taken the larger bonds usually know where the money is to pay for them and will hand over the cash promptly. The lapses will be principally in the smaller issues. So the government will not lose such a tremendous sum. But such lapses will increase the work of raising the needed war funds and spread abroad a feeling of lack of support of the government. It is intermittent patriotism, good at flag raising, but poor at doing anything.

Many thousands of people have taken these bonds who have never acquired before the habit of saving money. It is a test of character for them, a measure of their ability to achieve success. If they can put this thing over, they will have got something more than the $50 or $100 bond. They will have acquired the saving habit, which is the foundation of business success. Keep up the payments!

Two things are essential at such a time, confidence of the people in the Government and trust of the Government in the people. For this there must be constant mutual understanding. That means the completest knowledge practicable of what is going on, what is planned, what is accomplished and what remains to be done. This calls for the utmost publicity, the least concealment and secrecy, so far as our own people are concerned, that can be made consistent with security against the designs of our enemies. It is questionable whether absolute and complete publicity would offer any advantage to an enemy which could not be more effectively met by reason of the influence of that same publicity upon our own forces of action and of sentiment. This may be a new doctrine, but it is peculiarly consistent with the fundamental principles upon which American institutions were founded and have been maintained. It may be applicable in any crisis which they have to go through.—N. Y. Tournal Comcerce.

INSECT PESTS

As thousands of persons have planted gardens, both large and small, raising a big variety of garden produce, they are confronted with many kinds of insect pests and attacks of plant diseases.

These attacks can all be met and controlled by proper methods of spraying and management, according to W. H. Manss, of the commercial development department of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Mr. Manss further suggests that the people in the towns along the entire system organize local spraying services. In many cases this has been acted upon by small community groups or by the Chambers of Commerce, who have purchased spraying outfits for the use of the community. Such an equipment is described as the "one-man outfit," which is capable of doing three times as much work as two men can do by hand pump, has no complicated machinery, and is as simple to operate as any hand sprayer. This equipment is intended to meet the demand for use on a light weight wagon or general field purposes. This scheme brings the cost of spraying down to a minimum per acre for the people in a community.

The commercial development department has listed for the benefit of those who desire the information the manufacturers of spraying equipment covering everything from a small hand sprayer to the larger type of barrel sprayer or those mounted on wagons, also the manufacturers of all kinds of spraying solutions. This information will be supplied upon request directed to the commercial development department.

TO TAG TROOPERS

To cut down as far as possible the list of "missing" in the casualty reports that are sure to follow the entrance of our forces into the fighting in Europe Representative Henry Z. Osborne, of California, has prepared a bill instructing the Secretary of War to provide each soldier designated for foreign service with an indestructible medal of identification. The medal is to bear the name, company, and regiment of its possessor, and be carried on the person at all times. Mr. Osborne believes that such a precaution, while it involves but slight expense, may well be the means of relieving untold anxiety among those who remain at home eagerly awaiting news from their loved ones at the front.

AFFIDAVIT BEFORE THE C. O.

Another Republican measure that will tend to reassure appliants under the land laws who may enter the military service has been introduced by Congressman Charles B. Timberlake of Colorado. It provides that any affidavit required by law in applications, entries, or contests, can be taken before the commanding officer of the organization in which the man may be serving. Mr. Timberlake's proposition will obviate the necessity of hunting up a notary, which in many cases would be impossible, and removes the danger of losing his title for not being able to comply with all the legal requirements. Representative Timberlake is an influential member of the Committee on Public Lands, to which the bill has been referred, and will do what he can to secure early and favorable action upon it.

A COMBINE IS A COMBINE

Congressman Dick T. Morgan, of Oklahoma, is fearful that the bill recently passed by the House permitting combinations of capital for export trade is going to encourage those combinations to engage in domestic commerce, and have the effect of nullifying to a large extent the anti-trust laws. "I hold", said Mr. Morgan, "that it is an inevitable consequence that as individuals or corporations are combined for the purpose of export trade they in effect will be combined for local trade." Mr. Morgan sought to remedy what he considered the defect in the bill by offering an amendment providing that concerns which sought to benefit under the law should first obtain a license from the Federal Trade Commission, the idea being that the Commission would refuse permits to companies which were already big enough to enter foreign trade without further asisstance from the Government. But in spite of the fact that the great argument in favor of the measure has been that it will assist the little corporation, Mr Morgan's amendment was voted down by the Democratic House when the previous question was ordered.

WHO IS TO TILL

While Federal control of the distribution of our food products may be a good thing Congressman Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, considers it much more important that we should take steps to insure an adequate supply of labor to enable the farmers of the country to harvest their crops. In his District Mr. Fess says men are moving from the country to the cities where they can secure high wages in mechanical establishments, and to a large aviation field which the Government is developing in the vicinity. Conditions of a somewhat similar nature prevail in all sections of the country, and Representative Fess believes that we may yet come to the conscription method to secure men to till our farms, a proposition that he would favor.

AN UNWORKABLE PROPOSITION

The old adage about saving at the spigot while wasting at the bunghole is likely to have a stern application to the Federal Treasury if some of the proposed plans for fixing prices of war materials are adopted.

There is nothing mysterious about the present high prices of steel, for example. They are caused by the immutable workings of the law of supply and demand. Even without the new orders which are bound to result from our entry into the war, no one can now place an order for steel products with any certainty of delivery within several months. Wages have been increased, the constituent materials of manufacture have gone up—and a consequent increase in price of the finished product is inevitable.

Along with this there has come, of course, an increase in profits which, though not commensurate with the increase in price, is, nevertheless, considerable. This increased profit is to be turned to the government's advantage by the imposition of the so-called "excess profits" tax which the new revenue bill is to carry. The amount of money which this new impost is expected to turn into the Treasury runs into nine figures.

Yet some of the ruling powers at Washington are clamoring for a fixing of prices for steel products such as the government will require at a figure where the profits will be no larger than those of the average of normal years—and as a consequence there will be no excess profits to tax and the Treasury will suffer that much. As Senator Penrose remarked to his colleagues on the finance committee. "You cannot rob a man and then borrow money from him."

TIN CAN ECONOMY

An economy measure has been taken in Hornsey, England, which might well be adopted in this country as a part of the nation-wide economy now being discussed. It relates to the saving which can be affected from tin cans and other containers. In England it is estimated that the quantity of scrap collected from house refuse in a town of 100,000 souls averages about 200 tons per annum, of which 135 is tin, 30 light scrap; galvanized scrap, 25, enamel scrap, 10 tons. By utilizing the heat from waste flue gases on their passage from the furnace to the chimney, these containers, after being sorted, are made to yield a profitable quantity of solder. They are then baled by hydraulic pressure and forwarded to the steel works where the tin, galvanizing, and enamel are removed and the steel or plate is recovered. The value of the recovered metal in Hornsey is upward of $1,000 per annum besides losing away with the necessity of paying for the cartage of material to the waste dumps.

The saving which could be achieved in this manner in the United States would be material. The containers thrown away in this country amount to thousands of tons annually, and the waste increases with each year despite the fact that the fringe of the Far West is no longer composed of tin cans. Mr. Hoover might take this under consideration when he starts his economy propaganda. A tin can saved is a tin can earned, and this would do away with many unsightly dump heaps, though it might be hard on the goats.

LET ENGLAND BUILD THEM

From Washington comes the word that a new drive is to be made in behalf of the wooden ship program which Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board sponsored and Major-General Goethals rejected. It is intimated that English influences in our midst are lending a hand to the agitation in favor of wooden ships, on the ground that England's necessity is so urgent that the steel ship programme, already tentatively arranged for, must be supplemented by thousands of wooden ships if a food famine in England is to be averted.

If England's desire for wooden ships is so strong, why is England not building wooden ships today? Why are the ships under construction there built of steel, and so sturdily built that those that survive the present war will be useful for years to come in the great overset trade that has made England mistress of the world's commerce?

These questions are asked in all friendly candor. They ought to be answered in the same spirit. It is true that General Goethals rejected the wooden ship programme because he could get no assurance that wooden ships could be turned out as rapidly as steel ships. But a man of his forethought must have had in mind the fact that wooden ships will last only a short time and cannot compete after the war with the steel ships that England is today putting into commission.

For America to rely on wooden ships in this emergency and delay the construction of steel ships would not help England now, but it might hurt America later. It will take more than the criticisms of the California politician at the head of the Shipping Board or Allies in our midst to convince the country that the judgment of the builder of the Panama Canal should be rejected in this important case, and wooden ships be substituted for the steel ships already ordered.—Boston Transcript.

INTENSIVE PATRIOTISM

Jewsharp's Strains Of National Air Bring Passengers To Their Feet.

(From Pittsburgh Dispatch

A little sound will fan patriotism into a blaze these crucial hours; a laborer with a jew's-harp may cause as fine enthusiasm as a brass band, and all because the long-sleeping spirit of nationalism has revived to throttle sectionalism and to show that America is one.

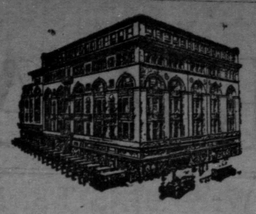
While car 75, going to Wilkinsburg, via Oakland and East Liberty, was beginning to be crowded before the quitting hours, a carpenter, afterward giving his name as Allen Peterson, of wilkinsburg, boarded a car at Grant street and Fifth avenue, heading home.

Shortly the strains of a jew's-harp resounded with "The Wearing of the Green," "Marching Through Georgia," and then a shuffle was heard, and as many looked around it was seen that the genius of the mouth harp had risen to his feet. Those near him saw him sway broadly, and then "The Star-Spangled Banner" came forth with newness of melody from the humble instrument.

Many did not have to rise, as they were suspended on straps. Every seated passenger in the car stood up as the musician played with spirit. When the national anthem was finished the player said aloud:

"That's my number. Have you all got it?"

Applause followed, and all who had risen sat down.



Hochschild Kohn & Company

Howard & Lexington Sts.
Baltimore

The Most Pleasant Shopping Place In Baltimore

¶ "I don't know why it is," said an out-of-town customer, "but whenever I come to Baltimore to shop, I spend most of my time at Hochschild, Kohn & Co.'s. You have such nice merchandise, your salespeople are so polite and accommodating, and I feel so thoroughly at home in your store, that it is a real pleasure to shop there."

¶ We have been busy for nearly twenty years, devising new ways in which to make this store a pleasant place to shop—a place where customers would come again and again.

¶ Any reliable store can sell dependable merchandise. Any honest merchant will charge only a fair price for his wares. What, then, will make people come to one store in preference to others?

¶ Good Service.

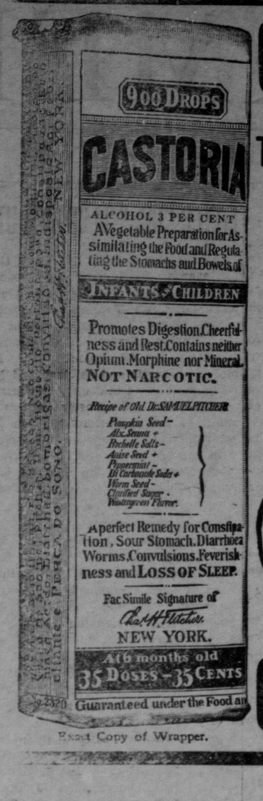
¶ Hochschild, Kohn & Co.'s is the store of Good Service. Test it whenever you come to Baltimore to shop.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co
Baltimore, Md.

The automobile of Dr. Irvin Ebaugh, 700 West North avenue, Baltimore, bearing Maryland license No. 24242, was taken between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday night from Gwynn Oak Park, where it had been driven by the physician. The police are trying to locate the machine. This is the second time in nine months that the car has been stolen. Responding to a fake call at the University Hospital on September 26, last year, Dr. Ebaugh left the machine standing outside the hospital. After going into the hospital he found he was not wanted, and during his short absence the auto had vanished. The machine was later found in Baltimore county and the thief arrested and given a jail sentence.

Mrs. T. F. Crumrine, of Manchester, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Elizabeth Crumrine, to the Rev. George E. Shaffer, of Hanover, Pa. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's mother the early part of September. Miss Crumrine is a graduate of the Manchester High School, class of 1914, and is also a graduate of the Garfield Training School for Nurses at Washington.

Joseph Katona, 29 years old, of Westmoor, Pa., gave his only son John, 9 months old, in adoption that he may be free of dependents and acceptable to the army. Mr. and Mrs. John Kuller, of Westmoor, adopted the boy, appearing before Judge Fuller, who signed the decree. The mother of the child died last month and Katona was left with two children, the boy and a girl, aged 7 years. He found friends willing to care for the girl. When he appeared before the recruiting officers he was told he would not be accepted if he had dependents. He arranged at once for the adoption.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY NEW YORK CITY

Your Constitutional Rights

STAND UP FOR THEM

During These Trying Times

But in this connection let us suggest that you think less about your RIGHTS and more about your RESULTS—and you will be surprised how it will improve both.

You have a RIGHT to save money—Why don't you do it. Do your banking business and make your credit good with

The Westminster Savings Bank

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

"A GOOD BANK TO GROW UP IN."

Charles Billingslea, President; Jacob H. Handley, Treas.
F. Thomas Babylon, V. President.

FOOTER'S DYE WORKS

America's Greatest Cleaners and Dyers offer their patrons a class of work and service not possible elsewhere

MRS. WILLIAM F. ECKENRODE
LOCAL AGENT

East Main Street — Westminster, Md.

SPRING DISPLAY

OUR LINE OF READY-MADE SUITS

are by far the nobbiest we have ever shown and it will be a peculiar taste that we cannot satisfy. All the newest shades in browns, blues, plaids and the standard blacks, grays, etc.

Prices, $5.00 to $25.00

We are showing a **$16.00** garment that is guaranteed to be strietly wool and to give a reasonable amount of wear

Made to Order Suits

Our tailoring line consists of some of the nobbiest patterns on the market. We have a written guarantee with every Suit. With every made to order suit we are giving a **Five Dollar Razor Set Free**—positively getting suit at regular price. Until you have seen our line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's

Oxfords and Pumps

you have not seen the finest display to be found in Westminster. Good line of
100 pairs Ladies' Patent Leather High and Low Heel Shoes were worth from $2.50 to $4.00---now $1.98.
40 pairs Ladies' High Fancy and Plain Pumps, were worth $3.50 and $4.00---now $2.19.

Heavy Shoes, $1.75 to $3.50

BOTTOM PRICES — WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY GIVE US A TRIAL

W. D. BOND

28 W. Main St. — Westminster, Md.

Many people entertain entire confidence in the ability of George to assume all responsibility for this war.

After a food speculator has made a million or two, he feels quite patriotic to be the owner of one or two Liberty bonds.

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